

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

It is known now that Lil talked through her crown too much at first.

Sheriff sales are the only kind that show an increase under Democratic rule.

Emporia might as well follow up its cigarette ukase with an order prohibiting duds.

There is a strong demand that the Brazilian insurgents quit insuring and fight a little.

Conductor Hayden chatted and joked with Mattox on the train. There was a catch in the joke.

Clyde Mattox's regard for glass must be increased. Glass, it will be remembered, is a non-conductor.

People interested in wheat have the satisfaction of knowing that it can drop only sixty-four cents more.

Mineralists have found gold in Oklahoma, but the etymologists will have a futile search for a gold-bug.

There is a rupture in Topolobampo. There is enough name there for two factions. The Bampos should withdraw.

It will not be necessary to increase the postoffice force in order to take care of the orders for new bonds from this section.

Out of respect for the sick condition of wheat the friends of that commodity are not participating in the gaieties of the season.

The objection is being pretty generally made to the present administration that it is irrelevant, immaterial and incompetent.

About the best thing that Kansas can boast of at the present time is that in 1894 there is no session of the legislature required.

This paper has always been friendly to potesses, but we will have to draw the line at "a brindle heifer softly whinnies to her mate."

The actions of the senate indicate that there isn't as large a percent of Democratic cuckoos in that body as there is in the lower house.

Confirmations are giving Cleveland more trouble than anything else. The man of destiny is absolute in nearly everything else.

It is a ground hog case. Carlisle must have money, politics or no politics, and bonds will be sold whether congress endorses the action or not.

The Mitchell-Corbett fight is to be a glove contest, that is it would have been had not Governor Mitchell decided to handle it without gloves.

We do not know who is governor of Nevada. It is not his fault that he is not famous. He has not had a chance to prohibit a big prize fight.

Fears are entertained that Lilukalani has the heart disease. One trouble with her heart is that it has beat as one with too many different men.

The prevailing opinion is that if it is necessary to monkey, between a buzz-saw and a United States court, the buzz-saw is the safer one to tackle.

The fight is on between the Democratic party and Cleveland and all matters of public interest will receive but little attention until they have worn each other out.

The Colorado legislature seems to have about the same regard for the wishes of its governor as congress does for the president's, which is little better than contempt.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has authority to sell bonds, but wanted the present administration to endorse the act, but they want as it would hurt them politically.

The Democratic majority in congress will have to down Grover Cleveland or Grover Cleveland will down the Democratic party. The senate has at last come to realize that fact.

Answer to correspondent: No Anna there is no great demand for oil paintings at present. If you must keep the wolf from the door, however, you might paint the picture and hang it to the door knob.

If Corbett succeeds in defeating Governor Mitchell in his efforts to prevent the fight between him and Pugilist Mitchell, and then defeat the latter in the mill, he will be entitled to double championship.

Whatever may be said of Secretary Carlisle's judgment in the matter of issuing bonds it cannot be denied that he has his nerve with him to do so immediately in the face of the senate's declaration to authorize him to do so by a special act.

The Oklahoman makes the point in regard to the statehood question, that "if the five tribes on the east are not fit for statehood with Oklahoma they are not fit without her." And, it might have added, never will be left to themselves. The point is well taken.

Kansas' contingent in official positions in Washington City is 102 less in number than it should be, according to population. Here is a pointer for Senator Martin. Seeing that he has his graft in a fresh, he ought to be able to build fence very fast, at least until the gap mentioned is closed.

It is a mistaken idea that New York banks accumulated their big reserve for the purpose of buying government bonds. The banks would be glad to loan their money on good commercial paper, but the administration having crippled business to such an extent that there is no demand for their money in business channels, they doubtless will take such investments as they can get.

DEBT AND DEMOCRACY.

After all the dust throwing and playing before the footlights, the administration bond scheme is to be put through. It has been regarded as a certainty from the beginning by clearing people, and the secretary's order was no more of a surprise than will be the passage of regular appropriation bills in congress. If the president and his party suppose the public have been in any wise deceived by the apparent hesitation in the matter they are woefully deceived. The facts are that this has been a part of their game from the day of inauguration, and the newspaper comment in party organs and reputed dissensions in high party councils have simply been for the purpose of educating the public mind and to gain for the measure popular consent. On this line there has been a pretended effort to induce congress to authorize the issue of bonds, but at the last moment, when the treasury balance had run so low that help must come from some quarter, the Voorhees committee discovered that Secretary Carlisle is fully authorized under existing laws to issue the bonds. Nobody believes for a moment that it was to be considered by congress. Nobody believes that Cleveland would take the one chance of causing delay or defeat by submitting it to that body.

But what is to be said of the party which, by its voluntary act, deprives the government of its revenues, and then increases its debt by borrowing money to pay running expenses?

A bankrupt treasury is, to say the least, an anomaly in this country. That there was ample provision for revenue under the old order is shown by the fact that the government has been abundantly able to meet all its bills. The claim that present difficulties grew out of former legislation is both insincere and libelous. The people hold opinions of their own which rank higher than those of any administration. Everybody knows the industrial institutions of the country received a paralytic stroke when it became known that there was to be a reduction in tariffs. Any school boy can see that when millions in duty on imports are cut off that it is so much reduction of our revenue. Everybody knows, and millions to their sorrow, that the tariff mills means starvation to the laboring class, and it cannot be denied that these calamities all date from the day of Grover Cleveland's election.

Let it be denied ever so strenuously, the public mind is made up, and the people will shape their course accordingly. Back of all this is another significant fact. During Mr. Cleveland's first administration it was discovered that he had all the requisite qualities for a Wall Street tool. In the interim between his two terms he was put in training by that interest, during which he is known to have amassed an easy fortune. His election to a second term, by the aid of unlimited money, was accomplished, and now the country is reaping the fruits of it. It is plain that silver was to receive its quietus, that every means, fair and foul, to depreciate values was to be employed. This necessarily increased the purchasing power of a depleted currency to the extent that a few dollars now controls the commerce of the country. Coming along with these conditions, is the loss of confidence which never fails to retire the surplus available capital of the country. In net results we have a business situation which need not be depicted here. It is only too apparent and realistic to millions of patriotic, industrious people. The whole situation brought to a focus is this: We are in the hands of a legally constituted body, armed with the means for perpetuating the existing state of things through this administration. This body is dominated and controlled by a few men, whose financial interests are enhanced by still further oppressing the masses.

It is not altogether a pleasant picture to contemplate.

Notwithstanding the fact that failure has been the result of every effort to organize and maintain secret political societies and parties, attempts along that line continue at periods of almost stated regularity. The latest denouncement in that line is the proposed organization of an order with the high sounding and patriotic name of Loyal Americans.

Being simply a fresh tack of the rotten Pop craft, however, very few truly Loyal Americans will be found who can be deceived thereby. Loyal Americans need no concealments for their political views and convictions, neither do they need to clothe their acts with secrecy, and what is equally true, they will not. The fact of secrecy carries with it the idea of unfairness and dishonesty of purpose. Under a monarchical form of government where the citizen is a mere serf and is debared from participation in the affairs of government and the liberty of speech and action, secret concert may be necessary in an effort to throw off such a yoke, but we have not reached that point in the United States, and with an intelligent exercise of the prerogatives of citizenship by all loyal Americans we never will.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Some people are wondering how Secretary Carlisle is going to evade the provisions of the law of 1875, which authorizes the issuance of bonds for the purpose of replenishing the gold reserve in the treasury, only, and use the proceeds of the sale of the bonds for the purpose of issue to meet the current expenses of the government. It seemed to have been an easy matter for him to evade the law which names 3 per cent, as the rate of interest the bonds shall bear, so as to make the rate 3 per cent. It will be just as easy for him to evade the provision of the law that restricts the bond proceeds to replenishing the gold reserve in the treasury. There is now in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000 in gold, not the proceeds of the sale of bonds, which the secretary can and will continue to draw from to meet the current expense accounts, and by this means make room for the new bond proceeds to the extent of the full amount of the issue, if the deficit of revenues below expenses shall continue so long, as now seems certain.

It's mighty hard to head off a headstrong Democratic official with as simple a thing as a legal restriction, when he sets his head to do a thing.

The appointment of a commission, by the Cherokee legislature, to confer with the United States commission upon the question of statehood is taken as an encouraging augury for single statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian territory. In point of intelligence, wealth and numbers the Cherokees lead all the other tribes in the territory and their course in the matter will no doubt influence the other tribes. With such manifest friendliness and willingness on the part of the Cherokees to meet the commission sent from Washington there ought to be little difficulty or delay in reaching a satisfactory settlement of the points of objection with the Indians to abandoning their present anomalous position and accepting citizenship under state and federal government.

Frank A. Root & Son of Topeka, Kan., have copyrighted and issued a new card game called the "Game of Kansas History." It is arranged on eighty-four cards—twenty-one "books" or "groups" of four cards each, under the headings "Governors," "United States Senators," "Congressmen," "Historical," "Miscellaneous," etc. The game can be played by two or more persons, and by the playing of which either children or adults will become familiar with much of the personal-political history of the state.

If the financial squeeze that has been upon the country for the past ten months is the result of a conspiracy among heavy capitalists east to force the issue of bonds from the government, was as freely alleged, the country will now experience at least a temporary relief, the demand for bonds having been acceded to by the secretary of the treasury. And the effects of the let-up ought to begin to be felt right away. We will see.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Rieler will succeed Judge Burford.

George Puckett has sold the Blackwell Eagle.

They are beginning to call them "Jawgeans."

The Democratic editors of Oklahoma will form an organization.

The Populists are working night and day to capture Oklahoma.

A school military tactics is to be added to the university at Norman.

Sam Small would probably call a man from Oklahoma as Oklahoma man.

All the Democrats of the territory get together at Perry next Wednesday.

County seat contests and the sun continue to make it warm for the strip.

The Stillwater man who has discovered gold might try his hand at finding Tom King.

M. L. Turner succeeds Territorial Treasurer Morphy, who has resigned. Turner is from Guthrie.

Somebody at Newark on election night howled "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" and came near creating a riot.

Dakota Kid everlastingly wiped up the United States of America with Johnny Moore in a finish fight at End Monday evening.

The newspaper men of Oklahoma have the fellows who want to be interviewed every occasion down here. They are never interviewed.

Sid Clarke, it is reported, has crammed the committee on territories a full stack of statistics that, like Mark Twain's load that was fed bullets, they can't walk.

The hyphen will some day become a symbol of peace in Oklahoma. After two papers fight each other for months they consolidate as a rule and use both names.

Eddie Belden, who was sentenced to be hanged for killing Charles Grant at Edmond and was afterward saved by President Harrison, died in the prison at Detroit last week.

Clyde Mattox didn't try to escape in the direction of Oklahoma. He was figuring on getting into the Indian Territory, and yet there are people who say that the Indian Territory should not be made a state. Mattox knew that he was safe once he was in the Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Times-Journal: Perry Ralkey is back from a trip in the Chickasaw nation. He was between the two roads and twenty-five miles southwest of Woodward. He ran across a mineral spring that had been dug out and walked by Sam Paul twenty years ago. The water is strongly impregnated with minerals, and lubricating oil gathers on the surface at the rate of a quart a day. The old settlers made use of it for machine oil and axle grease. There is in the same neighborhood about twenty acres which is covered over with asphalt oozes or springs of asphalt, from which liquid asphalt oozes during the summer.

TOO COSTLY FOR WINTER.

Ocean Greyhounds to Be Used Only in Summer Traffic.

The recent announcement that the Lucania and Campania were to be laid up for the winter marks another step in the differentiation of the Atlantic traffic that has been going on for some years. The record breakers of the ocean, which are the two ships named, are at present the chief, as according to the New York Times, too costly to run except at the height of the season of pleasure traveling, when a great number of people are making the voyage to whom time is much more an object than money, and who can afford to pay for the highest attainable degree of speed and luxury. The steamers which minister to this desire are far more costly to operate than slower ships that are equally safe and almost equally comfortable, and it is proper that the passengers who prefer them should pay for their preference. They are the limited trains of marine travel. Next to them come the slower ships that can be kept in service all the year round, including those which were record breakers in their time, and after these the freight boats, in which the accommodation of passengers is incidental to their main business, and which may be either liners or tramp.

The summer service, that is to say, is becoming a special service like the summer trains for pleasure travel on shore. Evidently a steamer which is not meant to make winter passages may advantageously be differently fitted and equipped in many respects from one that is. We may look to see the summer ships made capable not only of a higher speed but a greater comfort than can be afforded in a vessel that must be ready to encounter the Atlantic in midwinter. The luxuries the summer ships provide may become costlier than ever, while it is likely that the cost of a voyage on steamers of the second class will be considerably reduced as the differentiation goes on.

THE PASS BOOK.

One Housekeeper's Testimony in Favor of This Way of Buying.

Among the counsels given to those much-advised persons, housekeepers, is this one: "Pay cash, and when the pass-book, or any other form of credit system." Thus only, it is said, can strict economy and living within one's income be learned. If one has only fifty cents in her purse, let the dinner cost forty-nine rather than fifty-one cents. The consciousness of having lived within one's means will in the long-run far outweigh the delight even of overeating. The pass-book, it is claimed, is a beguiling extravagance and luxurious living, a breeder of dissensions between trader and his customer, and when viewed in its total at the month's end, a cause of grief and astonishment to her who must pay the bill.

Having faithfully tried both ways of buying, I am prepared to defend the pass-book, and to urge its general adoption in place of daily payments. It is easier, takes less time, and need not involve temptation to extravagance. In these days when housekeeping is a science, intelligent and conscientious women are not tempted to extravagance.

Many good and wholesome dishes are inexpensive, and if occasional indulgence in costly food be permitted, the weekly account can be evened up by greater economy. Corned beef, or an Irish stew, like "the little girl and the little candle," when they are good, are very good, and they make a happy medium when averaged with a pair of fowls or a roast.

By the use of a pass-book the vexing necessity of making change is avoided. The grocer knits his brows when a five-dollar bill is given to pay for a yeast cake and a few other trifles; ranges in the cash drawer, and sends his boy to half a dozen places to find change. If the order is a large one, the collector is never taught to think. The grocer foots the bill and the lady reviews the column before making payment. It would incommode fewer people if this account were looked over in the leisure and privacy of her own house. I have stood wearily in a butcher's shop, seats not being provided, twenty-five minutes by the clock, waiting my turn, while others selected their meats, looked over and talked over their accounts, and then paid. Fully half this time would have been saved had every lady carried her pass-book, as I did mine.

When the pass-book is used let it be the only account kept. Two accounts seldom agree. If the book invariably accompanies the purchaser, there will be no additions or alterations to be made at the end of the month, and consequently no surprises for the customer. She may look it over and foot the column every day, or every week, and see exactly where she stands. My own way is to instruct my grocer to keep no separate account, and to insist that members of my own family shall always take the book with them when sent upon errands. The grocer must refuse to take any order, even from myself, unless the little book be first produced. It is the day-book and ledger of both parties. It is therefore correct. As goods are selected they are noted by the grocer, with their prices, in the book. When the articles are delivered, the book lies on the top of the basket, and the cook is required to compare parcels with account in book, to make sure that nothing has been omitted. If a grocer would not accede to this simple and accurate arrangement, I would refuse him my trade. But I have never found one who did not gladly accede to the plan, and wish it universal. Women who give their orders at the door, and think no more about their marketing, can not, of course, use the pass-book. They must accept the grocer's statement, be it right or wrong. But such I can not help regarding as among those who shrink from responsibilities, and therefore upon whom advice is wasted.—Harper's Bazar.

POISONING IN INDIA.

A Popular Method of Disposing of Obnoxious Persons.

Although the English government keeps strict surveillance over its subjects in India, it does not seem able to stop the wholesale poisonings going on among the natives there every year, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It seems in the native Hindu to poison if he desires to get rid of some one who is in his way. The poison, which the natives use produce about the same symptoms as the poison of a snake. The victim dies suddenly and is cremated within an hour or two after death, so there is no opportunity of investigating the cause. The poisoner, to further deceive, usually makes a cut in the leg or arm with a knife, such as the fangs of the snake would make, so that it is difficult to distinguish a victim of the snake from the victim of the poisoner. There are thousands of deaths put on the government registers every year that are attributed to the bites of snakes. I'll venture to say that but a small percentage of these are from that cause. In traveling through India it is rarely that a snake will attack you, for as soon as it hears anyone approaching it usually glides away. Europeans are seldom bitten, on account of the boots and leggings they wear, but the natives, who go barefooted, occasionally step upon a reptile which strikes them and death results in a few hours. The English government offers sixpence a head for every poisonous snake killed. I know of some places where natives went into the business of breeding cobras for the purpose of getting this bounty and making a good business out of it. In Lower Bengal, where snakes are held to be sacred, you find them in profusion, for it is considered sacrilege to kill them. I remember a house in which I resided in that district in which it was usual to kill one or two cobras a day. Snakes had got between the walls of sundried brick, and once in awhile would steal out of a hole like a rat.

SERVANTS IN INDIA.

They Are Vastly Different from Those in This Country.

Domestic life in India is without the annoyance of the servant question, says an exchange. You never need tell a servant what you want done in that country. They seem to know it by intuition. The ordinary household has about twelve servants—a cook, a waiter, a sort of valet de chambre, and if you have two horses, two grooms; one man to run, before you when you go out riding and take charge of your horse, another man whose business it is to collect for your horse's feed the grass which grows in a vine-like manner upon the roads. Then in summer you require three or four men who work the large fans or "punkas" over you night and day while you are walking and while you are sleeping; then last, but not least, a watchman.

This last institution is a peculiar one. If you did not have him you would be liable to find something stolen every night. Strangest of all, the only man who is a successful watchman must be a thief—the caste of a thief. He makes no pretensions of being anything else, but as long as you have him in your employ nothing will ever be stolen. While the native Hindus are very dishonest, the only way in which to keep your valuables safe is to give them into their hands for keeping. If one locks five hundred dollars in his chest one would be sure that some time or other one of the servants would steal it; but if the money is given to a servant he would guard it with his life.

KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

A Returned American Missionary Tells About an Interesting People.

Rev. Graham Lee is a Presbyterian missionary of Rock Island, Ill., who has been working in the Korean field at Seoul for the last year, according to the San Francisco Call. He says: "The Koreans are an amiable people, and a man can travel all over their country without being molested or ill-treated. Sometimes, of course, one will meet a man who is rather uncivil, but generally they are disposed to treat kindly. Like all other oriental people, they are immoral, and Seoul is no exception among the cities of the east. It is a filthy city, too."

"The people are not at all progressive. There were some progressive Koreans who tried to have a postal system and mint to coin money a few years ago, but the innovations lasted only twenty-four hours; the people rose in revolt. Why did they oppose the post office and mint? Well, you know the orientals are never taught to think. In their schools all the pupils do is to go over mechanically a list of characters before them until they commit them to memory. That's why it is so hard to teach them mathematics. So that it might be said that there was no particular reason for the opposition to the proposed reform other than their objection to progression generally. The Chinese language is taught in all their schools."

Slavery in Siam.

Slavery has been abolished in name in Siam, but it can never be abolished in fact, for the slaves have no means of supporting themselves outside their masters' houses. Every member of the Siamese upper classes can fetter his servants or throw them into prison without any kind of trial or permission being necessary. One morning I went to call upon one of the ablest and most enlightened of the ministers, a man who has been to Europe, and who once actually got into serious trouble for trying to inaugurate a sort of woman's rights movement in Siam, says a writer in the Contemporary Review. I made my way by mistake into a part of his grounds where visitors were not expected, and I found a slave fastened down to the ground in an ingenious kind of pillory, in which he could not move hand or foot, while another slave tortured him with severe strokes of a bamboo rod at the word of a member of the family in order to force him to confess to some misdeed.

SICK-ROOM DISINFECTION.

The Most Effective Way of Destroying Lingering Disease Germs.

Much has been written upon this subject, and many experiments have been made for the purpose of determining the best and most efficient method of disinfecting the walls of a room which has contained a malady.

MM. Chamberland and Fernbach, connected with the hygienic department of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, have recently undertaken a new study of this important question, and have determined two important facts: first, that disease germs are much less readily acted upon in a dry than in a moist state, and that the activity of the disinfectant is increased from forty to fifty per cent by the addition of heat. They consequently contend that in the disinfection of a room, the walls should be moistened by a spray of hot water. The same end, of course, might be accomplished by filling the room with steam. This should be done one hour before the application of the disinfectant.

The experiments made by these investigators show that the commercial chloride of lime and peroxide of hydrogen are the most thorough and active disinfectants. It is found that a one to one thousand solution of corrosive sublimate added to the chloride of lime is the most active of the substances named. The following is the method by which it should be employed: dissolve one part of commercial chloride of lime in ten parts of water, allowing the liquid to stand for one hour; then filter and decant and dilute the greenish yellow liquid thus obtained with ten times its volume of water. The investigations showed that this dilute solution, for some unknown reason, is more active as a disinfectant than a strong solution.

In disinfecting a room, the walls should be thoroughly washed with this solution, which should be applied to the floor after a thorough scrubbing. This disinfectant may also be applied to garments without injury to the fabric, although it will bleach vegetable colors.—Good Health.

As to Giants.

There has been no subject concerning which more lies have been told than about giants. Until it was found that modern men could not be squeezed into the armor at the Tower it was taken for granted that they had degenerated in size. This is not only the case, but in the matter of giant predecessors the advantage of our predecessors, The Emperor Maximilian, indeed, was said to have been eight and one-half feet high, but ancient measurements, especially in the case of an emperor, is not to be trusted; indeed, from its not having been him taller, it is certain that there was no one else nearly so tall. Orestes, it is true, was said to have been ten feet long—after death, he was not thought so highly of when alive; we may reasonably take eight feet as his ultimatum. Now Chang was eight feet, and I read that there were two giants at present going about in English caravans who exceed that altitude.—London News.

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"The Kansas State Medical and Surgical Institute and Sanitarium, Dr. Terrill President, and the Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Purdy Proprietor and surgeon in chief, have combined the two institutions which will be known hereafter as the Terrill-Purdy Medical and Surgical Institute, and Eye and Ear Infirmary."

The above is a cut of the instrument used at the Terrill-Purdy Institute for the examination of Catarrh and All Nose and throat diseases. Instruments and medicine furnished for home treatment. A written guarantee given in all curable cases.

It is a well-known fact that Dr. Terrill is the recognized Specialist of the southwest. Dr. Terrill goes east every year to take a course in chronic diseases and electricity. The doctor has spent more time and money in taking special courses in chronic diseases than any physician in the west. The doctor has five different diplomas hanging in his office as proof of the same. He is also the only doctor in the southwest who has taken special courses in Electricity under such men as A. D. Rockwell, Cierres, and Waite, of New York, and Martin of Chicago. He has certificates of private instruction from each of the above Electricians. These men are the leading electricians of America. The doctor has invested over \$10,000 in Batteries, Electrodes, Medical and Surgical Appliances, for the successful treatment of chronic diseases, and is the only specialist in the southwest prepared to apply Electricity effectively and scientifically.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Dr. Terrill has made Diseases of Women a specialty for the past twenty years, and has taken several courses in private instruction in gynecology under some of the leading specialists of the east. The wonderful curative effects of Electricity in the diseases of women are daily demonstrated by Dr. Terrill at the Institute.

LACERATIONS, DISPLACEMENTS, ENLARGEMENTS, IRREGULAR PROFLUXES, SUPPRESSION, OR PAINFUL PERIODS, UTERINE DISCHARGES, ETC., positively cured by our new treatment. FIBROID TUMORS POSITIVELY CURED BY ELECTRICITY.

NERVOUS DISEASES